

INDEX TO TOWNSHIPS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

Annual report of the Topographical Survey Branch, Department of the Interior, 1917-1918

To Illustrate Progress of Dominion Lands Surveys

Scale, 35 miles to an inch



Subdivision surveys made prior to March 31, 1917
 Subdivision surveys made from April 1, 1917 to March 31, 1918
 Resurveys made from April 1, 1917 to March 31, 1918

CAUTION:—This is only an index, topographical and other features are not to be depended upon.

Surveys in the Railway Belt in British Columbia are not shown owing to their scattered nature.
 Lines of spirit levels run prior to March 31, 1918
 Base and meridian lines run prior to March 31, 1918
 Townships wholly or partly levelled are not shown

SIXTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF CANADA

CONTAINING ALL DECISIONS FROM APRIL 1, 1917
TO MARCH 31, 1919

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

REPORT TO THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF CANADA

SIXTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF CANADA

CONTAINING ALL DECISIONS MADE BY THE BOARD
TO MARCH 31, 1919

PRINTED BY THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF CANADA



THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF CANADA
OTTAWA, CANADA

HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
Minister of the Interior.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the sixteenth report of the Geographic Board of Canada containing the decisions between April 1, 1917, and March 31, 1919. The report is a supplement to the fifteenth report issued in 1917, which contained all decisions from the inauguration of the Board to March 31, 1917.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. DEVILLE,
Chairman of the Board.

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Provincial Representative Members

(Order in Council, December 14, 1899.)

Ontario—

L. V. RORKE, Director of Surveys, Department of Lands and Forests, Toronto, Ont.

Quebec—

EUGÈNE ROUILLARD, F.R.S.C., Quebec Geographic Board, Quebec, Que.

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WM. FLEET ROBERTSON, B.A.Sc., Mining Engineer, Provincial Mineralogist, Victoria, B.C.

Alberta—

L. C. CHARLESWORTH, Deputy Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, Alta.

Saskatchewan—

JOHN WILLIAM McLEOD, Clerk to the Executive Council, Regina.

Secretary

R. DOUGLAS, M.A., Department of the Interior.

INTRODUCTION

The Geographic Board was created by order in council of the 18th December, 1897. The order directs that all questions concerning geographic names in the Dominion which arise in the departments of the public service shall be referred to the board, and that all departments shall accept and use in their publications the names and orthography adopted by the Board. The Board was to consist of one member for each of the departments of the Geological Survey, Railways and Canals, Post Office and Marine and Fisheries, such members to be appointed by the ministers, of the surveyor general of Dominion lands, of such other members as might, from time to time, be appointed by order in council, and of a secretary. The Geological Survey, Railways and Canals, Militia and Defence, Marine and Fisheries, Naval Service, Archives and Interior departments are actually represented on the Board; the place of the Post Office department is vacant.

Before the creation of the Board, no central authority existed over the geographic nomenclature of the Dominion; every explorer and map-maker adopted such names and spelling as appealed to him. Some travellers went so far as to change all the names given by previous explorers and to publish new names in the accounts of their travels, thus causing endless confusion. In other cases, foreign explorers visiting unknown parts of the Dominion would bestow names more or less objectionable to Canadians. The Board was formed to regulate the publications of the Dominion Government only; but it was soon recognized that the co-operation of the provinces was essential, and that they had a right to be consulted respecting names within their limits. Each province was accordingly invited by order in council of the 14th of December, 1899, to appoint a representative on the Board, and all the provinces, except Manitoba, are now represented. All names are submitted to the provincial representative concerned for advice and report, before being dealt with by the Board.

Authority of the Board Extended

As the Board consists of the experts on geographic matters in the service of the Dominion and Provincial governments, it was deemed advisable to utilize their special knowledge by extending the scope of their action. It was thought that their advice would be particularly valuable for the compilation of new maps, for avoiding duplications where good maps already existed, for the selection, unification, and improvement of scales, the uniformity of symbols and conventional signs, the representation of relief, the use of colours, the methods of reproduction and other cognate subjects. Authority was accordingly granted to the Board by order in council of the 24th of April, 1915, to investigate such geographic questions as might be submitted to it by departments of the public service and to advise upon the same.

Nomenclature Difficulties in Canada

Questions of geographical nomenclature present unusual difficulties in Canada on account of the existence of two official languages, English and French, and the resulting duplication of names. This duplication is frequent in Europe; for instance "London" and "Londres," "Ushant" and "Ouessant," "Cologne" and "Koln," "Brussels" and "Bruxelles," etc. In Canada, a few places have two distinct names, such as "Murray Bay" or "La Malbaie," but generally

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duplicate names are translations, such as Trois-Rivières or Three Rivers. Duplicate names are an unnecessary complication, to be avoided as much as possible. There would not be much duplication in Canada, were it not that the British Admiralty translated all the names on the river and gulf of St. Lawrence below Quebec. There are thus two sets of names: the French names used by the population of the land, and the English translation used by navigators. This is much to be regretted, but it has been an accomplished fact for so many years that the Board is powerless against it.

Value of Board's Records

The spelling of either English or French names does not usually present difficulties when the origin is known, but in many cases the original form has been so altered that it can only be determined by careful research. Some of the corruptions are so firmly established that it is impossible to restore the original forms. While no attempt has yet been made to publish all the data obtained relative to place names, the records of the Board are becoming of greater value yearly to the student of Canadian history and geography, and it is hoped that the report may become a reference for other information than the mere orthography of the names. With regard to the spelling of Indian names, there is a kind of international usage. The British and the French rules are fortunately so much alike that their adoption and application throughout Canada was not open to question.

Apart from the above, the rules of nomenclature formulated by the Board are such as are dictated by convenience, common sense, and the amenities of language; for instance, a name formed by the combination of an English with a French or an Indian word is objectionable.

Bylaws Amended

There is a class of names over which the Board appears to have little control; they are those found in statutes, proclamations and other official acts of the provinces; it is evident that the Board cannot change the name of a county or of an incorporated town. Unfortunately the form and spelling of these names are frequently defective. Some, indeed are so defective that the Board does not wish to appear in any way responsible for them. The bylaws have accordingly been amended by providing that the names, if forwarded by the provincial authorities, shall be entered in the records; they will be published in the report of the Board, but not as decisions. Complete lists have not yet been received; an effort will be made to include them in the next report. In consequence of this amendment, a great many names will have to be removed from the consolidated list of decisions; the list annexed to this report contains only the decisions since the 31st of March, 1917, date of the last annual report.

Another amendment to the by-laws provides that the consolidated list of decisions shall be issued from time to time, as required. Formerly, it was published annually; it is considered that, in future, publication at longer intervals will be sufficient.

Mountain Nomenclature

Appended to this report is the decision respecting the nomenclature of the mountains of western Canada. The need for agreement among geographers was urgent. The expressions in general use to designate portions of these important features were found to have a wide variance in their value. The terms

"System," "Range" and "Mountains," were sometimes given equal value, and frequently the same term was applied to both a large unit and a subdivision of the same. For many years, a large part of the Cordilleras was called a "Range" (Coast Range) while features of smaller superficial area were called "Systems." Parallel to the usage of "Range" for the large unit on the west coast, is that of "Mountains" (Rocky Mountains) for all the mountains bordering on the great plains to the east. The object of the Board in introducing this nomenclature, after consultation with geographical authorities, is to adopt a collective terminology which, after it has become familiar, will associate a relative weight to each of the various terms. The scheme is in substantial accord with that in use for the mountains of the western States and Alaska.

Division of the Northwest Territories

That portion of Canada which lies outside of the provinces and of the Yukon territory is, by Chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, designated as the Northwest territories; it includes a vast area of the mainland and extensive insular areas. In some parts the cultivation of wheat is possible, and the white man can live and flourish; in others, are regions that will, so far as known, scarcely support an Eskimo. It was an anomaly and an inconvenience to have all included in one territorial area. On the recommendation of the Board the Northwest Territories were divided into three provisional districts by order in council of the 16th of March, 1918, as appended. The western district, Mackenzie, has the mildest climate and the best lands. Fish, furs and minerals are the characteristics of the eastern district, Keewatin. The value of Franklin, which comprises the islands of the Arctic ocean, is as yet unknown.

Catalogue of Canadian Maps

A notable work of the Board has been the publication of a catalogue of the maps in its collection. Only an infinitesimal part of the country has been completely mapped; for the other part the maps exhibit the surveys or explorations made by many survey organizations of the Dominion and Provinces. The result has been a large number of maps of varied origin. The Board's collection, which includes all the recent maps and the more important of the old ones, consists of 1,258 maps.

Before the publication of the Board's catalogue, it was next to impossible for any one but an expert to pick out the best map of a locality in which he was interested; this is now readily done by means of the index sheets annexed to the catalogue. So great has been the demand for the catalogue that the edition of 500 is nearly exhausted, and a new edition will have to be published almost immediately.

It has already been noted that the order in council of the 18th of December, 1897, directs that all departments shall accept and use in their publications the names and orthography adopted by the Board. Notwithstanding this direction, little attention was, at first, paid to the Board's decisions; no steps were taken for their compulsory enforcement, but confident in the usefulness and beneficial effect of its work, the Board has preferred to trust to time. These anticipations have been fully realized; the decisions are now accepted not only by most of the Dominion and Provincial administrations, but also by the railways, the Admiralty, and the public generally.

GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF CANADA

BY-LAWS

I—Officers and Secretary of the Board

The officers shall consist of a chairman (who shall be elected by ballot), of an executive committee of three to be nominated by the Chair and approved by the Board, all of whom shall serve for one year or until their successors shall be chosen. An officer of the Department of the Interior designated by the minister shall act as secretary but shall not be a member of the Board.

II—Duties of Officers and Secretary

(a) The chairman shall preside at the meetings and shall certify to the decisions of the Board. He shall appoint all committees not specially named by the Board. In his absence, the Board shall have the power to elect a temporary chairman.

(b) The secretary shall keep the minutes of the proceedings of the Board and shall record the decisions or other acts of the Board. He shall maintain files of papers and correspondence relating to each case submitted to the Board, conveniently arranged for reference. He shall, under the instructions of the Board, conduct the general correspondence and shall receive communications presented for the consideration of the Board.

(c) The executive committee shall receive, through the secretary, all communications requiring decision by the Board, shall investigate the questions presented, and after securing information from all available sources, shall report to the Board with recommendations for dealing with the questions.

(d) Before dealing with any name within a province represented upon the Board, such name shall be submitted to the representative of said province for examination and report.

(e) Upon the receipt of a communication submitting names for the consideration of the Board, it shall be the duty of the secretary to transmit at once a copy of such communication together with any papers relating thereto, to the member of the Board for the province affected; and also, in the case of coast names appearing on Admiralty charts, or charts of the Naval Service, to the hydrographer of the Admiralty or to the chief hydrographer of the Naval Service, as the case may be.

(f) So soon as the report of the provincial representative, and in the case of chart names, the report of the hydrographer of the Admiralty or of the chief hydrographer of the Naval Service, are received, the secretary shall submit the whole correspondence to the executive committee, who shall promptly prepare the names for submission to the Board.

(g) The secretary shall enter upon every record submitted for the consideration of the Board the recommendation of the provincial representative and, if any, the recommendation of the hydrographer of the Admiralty or of the chief hydrographer of the Naval Service.

III—Names to be Accepted

(a) The names of counties, electoral districts, mining districts, townships, cities, towns and incorporated villages, as found in the statutes, proclamations, orders in council, or other official acts of a province establishing such counties,

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districts and townships or incorporating such cities, towns and villages, shall be accepted by the Board. Such names shall be entered in the records of the Board if they are furnished by the provincial authorities.

(b) The statute, proclamation, order in council or other official act of a province designating any of the names mentioned in the next preceding clause shall be held to cancel any previous decision of the Board respecting such name so far as it affects the name of such county, electoral district, mining district, township, city, town and incorporated village.

IV—Maps

Maps presented for criticism and advice under the provisions of the order in council of 24th April, 1915, shall be referred for report to the executive committee before being submitted to the Board. Such maps shall, as a general rule and as far as consistent with their nature, comply with the rules adopted for the International Map of the World with regard to lettering, conventional signs, etc.

V—Meetings

The Board shall hold regular meetings on the first Tuesday in each month. Special meetings may be called by the chairman or the executive committee. Five members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, but, on the written request of any member filed with the secretary within a month from the date of a meeting, any decision adopted at such meeting shall be reserved for approval by a majority of the full Board. The affirmative vote of a majority of all the members of the full Board shall be required for the final decision in any case. All motions presented for the consideration of the Board shall be in writing.

VI—Reports

The Board shall publish its decisions on geographic names in The Canada Gazette and in bulletins, the same to be consolidated in a general report of the Board's work, to be issued from time to time as required.

VII—Amendments

These by-laws may be amended at any regular or special meeting by a majority vote of all the members of the Board, provided that copy of the proposed amendment has been sent by the secretary to the members of the Board at least twenty days previous to the time the vote is taken.

RULES OF NOMENCLATURE

1. **Local use to have preference.**—Unless good and sufficient reasons to the contrary exist, that name which is in common local use shall be given preference over alternative names.

2. **Priority to be recognized.**—When the priority of a name has been established by publication, particularly when such publication has occurred in any standard or authoritative work or works, that name should, if possible be retained.

3. **Names corrupted or changed.**—A name which has been corrupted or changed should, if not too firmly established by usage be restored to its original form.

4. **Various spellings. When to be accepted.**—In cases where what was originally the same word appears with various spellings, sanctioned by local usage or otherwise, the various spellings when applied to different features should be regarded as in effect different names, and as a rule it is inadvisable to attempt to produce uniformity.

5. **Choice between two or more names.**—Where a choice is offered between two or more names for the same place or feature, all sanctioned by local usage, that which is most appropriate and euphonious should be adopted.

6. **English possessive form.**—In English nomenclature, the possessive form should be avoided whenever it can be done without destroying the euphony of the name or changing its descriptive application. Where the possessive form is retained, the apostrophe should be dropped.

7. **Names consisting of several words.**—Names consisting of more than one word may be connected by hyphens or combined in one word, as may be advisable.

8. **City, town or ville as part of names.**—The use of the words "city," "town," or "ville," as part of the name of a city, town or village, is to be avoided.

9. **Canyon, Cañon or Gorge.**—"Canyon" may be used instead of "cañon," but the form "canon" without the tilde sign must not be used. The word "gorge," which has the advantage of being both English and French, may often be substituted.

10. **Creek and Brook.**—The term "brook" is considered preferable to "creek" for very small streams.

11. **Branches of rivers.**—The practice of naming branches of rivers "South branch," "North branch," "East fork," etc., is objectionable. Each branch should be given an individual name, and when practicable, the name of the main stream should be continued to the most distant source.

12. **Duplication of names.**—Duplication of names, especially within one province, is objectionable. This excludes such common descriptive names as Bear, Deer, Duck, Eagle, Fish, Maple, Moose, Pigeon, Pine, Sturgeon, Trout, Turtle, Wolf, Wood, Black, Clear, Green, Red, White, Mud, etc. Duplication also renders undesirable a number of descriptive names which are less common, such as many of the names applied to mountain peaks.

13. **Alternative names.**—The use of alternative names should be discontinued where possible or not inconvenient.

14. **Initial letters. When not to be capitals.**—Except on maps, the initial letters of generic or descriptive parts of geographical names, should not be capitals.

15. French names in Canada.—French names in Canada are to be spelled, accented, hyphenated, etc., according to the rules of the French language. In English text and map printing, however, hyphenation although recommended for French composite names, shall not be considered obligatory.

16. English and French forms of a name.—In cases where English and French forms of a single name have been published and have the sanction of long usage, no attempt shall be made to abolish either form, but both may be recognized and published in the Board's list of decisions, and it shall be deemed correct to use the English form in official documents in the English language and the French form in official documents in the French language. In all other cases, any duplication of form shall be discouraged and preference shall be given to the form which has priority of origin whether this be English or French.

17. Descriptive terms—when to be translated.—A generic descriptive term, such as cape, bay, river, etc., added to a name, may be translated into French for use in French publications. Likewise, the corresponding French term may be translated into English for use in English publications, but when such term is part of the name as in "Murray Bay," and "Deux-Rivières," it shall not be translated.

18. Objectionable Combination of words.—As a general rule, the combination of words in different languages is objectionable.

19. Names in foreign Countries.—Geographic names in a foreign country should be rendered in the form adopted by that country, except where there are English or French equivalents already fixed by usage, in which case the English equivalents are to be used in English publications, and the French equivalents in French publications:

20. Hyphens in Indian names.—Hyphens between syllables of Indian names are to be avoided.

21. Names of native origin.—In a name of native origin the true sound of the word, as pronounced in the native tongue shall be taken as the basis of the spelling.

22. Rules of the Royal Geographical Society.—For spelling names of native origin, the rules of the Royal Geographical Society, which are substantially in accord with official practice in France, shall be adhered to. Their broad features are as follows:—

(a) The vowels are pronounced as in Italian, and the consonants as in English.

(b) Every letter is pronounced, and no redundant letters are introduced. When two vowels come together, each one is sounded, though the result, when spoken quickly, is sometimes scarcely to be distinguished from a single sound, as in ai, au, ei.

The following amplification of the foregoing rules is given by the Royal Geographical Society to explain their application.

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Letters.	Pronunciation and Remarks.	Examples.
a	<i>ah, a as in father</i>	Java, Banana, Somali, Bari.
e	<i>eh, a as in fate</i>	Tel el Kebir, Oleleh, Yezo, Medina, Levuka, Peru.
i	English <i>e; i as in ravine; the sound of ee in beet.</i>	
	Thus, not <i>Feejee</i> , but	Fiji, Hindi.
o	<i>o as in mote</i>	Tokyo.
u	long <i>u as in flute; the sound of oo in boot. oo or ou should never be employed for this sound.</i> Thus, not <i>Zooloo</i> , but	Zulu, Sumatra.
	<i>All vowels are shortened in sound by doubling the following consonant.</i>	Yarra, Tanna, Mecca, Jidda
	Doubling a vowel is only necessary when there is a distinct repetition of the single sound	Nuulua, Oosima.
ai	as in <i>aisle</i> , or English <i>i as in ice</i>	Shanghai.
au	<i>ow as in how</i> Thus, not <i>Foochow</i> , but	Fuchau.
ao	is slightly different from above.....	Macao.
aw	when followed by a consonant or at the end of a word, as in <i>law</i>	Cawnpore.
ei	is the sound of the two Italian vowels, but is frequently slurred over, when it is scarcely to be distinguished from <i>ei</i> in the English <i>eight</i> or <i>ey</i> in the English <i>they</i> .	
b	English <i>b</i> .	Beirut, Beilul.
c	is always soft, but is so nearly the sound of <i>s</i> that it should be seldom used.	Celebes.
	If <i>Celebes</i> were not already recognized it would be written <i>Selebes</i> .	
ch	is always soft as in <i>church</i>	Chingchin.
d	English <i>d</i> .	
f	English <i>f</i> . <i>ph</i> should not be used for the sound of <i>f</i> .	
	Thus, not <i>Haiphong</i> , but	Haifong, Nafa.
g	is always hard. (Soft <i>g</i> is given by <i>j</i>).....	Galapagos.
h	is always pronounced when inserted.	
hw	as in <i>what</i> ; better rendered by <i>hw</i> than by <i>wh</i> , or <i>h</i> followed by a vowel, thus <i>Hwang ho</i> , not <i>Whang ho</i> , or <i>Hoang ho</i> .	Hwang ho, Ngan hwei.
j	English <i>j</i> . <i>Dj</i> should never be used for this sound.....	Japan, Jinchuen.
k	English <i>k</i> . It should always be put for the hard <i>c</i> .	
	Thus, not <i>Corea</i> , but	Korea.
kh	The Oriental guttural.....	Khan.
gh	is another guttural, as in the Turkish.....	Dagh, Ghazi.
l		
m	As in English.	
n		
ng	has two separate sounds, the one hard as in the English word <i>finger</i> , the other as in <i>singer</i> . As these two sounds are rarely employed in the same locality, no attempt is made to distinguish between them.	
p	As in English.	
ph	As in <i>loophole</i> .	Chemulpho, Mokopho.
th	stands both for its sound in <i>thing</i> , and as in <i>this</i> . The former is the more common.	Bethlehem.
q	should never be employed; <i>qu</i> (in <i>quiver</i>) is given as <i>kw</i> When <i>qu</i> has the sound of <i>k</i> as in <i>quoit</i> , it should be given by <i>k</i> .	Kwangtung.
r		
s		
sh		
t	As in English.	
v		
w		Sawakin.
x		
y	is always a consonant, as in <i>yard</i> , and therefore should never be used as a terminal, <i>i</i> or <i>e</i> being substituted as the sound may require.	Kikuyu.
	Thus, not <i>Mikindany</i> , but	Mikindani.
	not <i>Kwaly</i> , but	Kwale.
z	English <i>z</i>	Zulu.
zh	The French <i>j</i> , or as <i>s</i> in <i>treasure</i>	Muzhdaha.

REGULATIONS

The following regulations have been adopted for the guidance of those submitting names to the Geographic Board.

1. Names submitted to the Geographic Board should be accompanied by a map showing the position of the features for which the names are proposed. If the features already bear names which appear on any published map, a reference to this map is sufficient.

2. Names received by the Board for consideration are referred to the member of the Board representing the province concerned, as well as to the executive committee of the Board. It is desirable, therefore, that lists and maps should be submitted in duplicate, where this can be done conveniently.

3. The memorandum submitted should state whether the suggested names are new, or have been published, and whether the features they apply to are unnamed, or possess names. If a suggested name is new, full particulars respecting the origin must be given. If a suggested name has already been published, the date of publication as well as the circumstances of the origin, if known, should be given.

4. If a proposed name is intended to replace a published or existing one, the latter should be given with the place and date of publication, if known, as well as the arguments for the proposed change.

5. Blank forms for lists of names are furnished by the secretary on application.

DECISIONS.

FROM APRIL 1, 1917 TO MARCH 31, 1919.

The names printed in **heavy-faced type** have been approved by the Board. The names in *italics* are discarded forms.

A

Abruzzi; mount, 10,700 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 27'$, long. $115^{\circ} 07'$, B.C.

After Duke of the Abruzzi, commander in chief, Italian navy, 1915-17.

Agate; bay, Adams lake, Kamloops district, B.C. (Not Squaam.)

Aiguille; peak, 9,840 feet, lat. $51^{\circ} 48'$, long. $116^{\circ} 48'$, Alberta and B.C.

Descriptive of formation.

Airhole river. See Weir.

Akasu; lake and hill, Tp. 52-13-4, Alberta. (Not Sickman.)

Indian name meaning "sickman."

Alexandra; river, rising in the Rockies, west of mount Saskatchewan, and flowing into North Saskatchewan river, Alberta. (Not West branch of North fork of North Saskatchewan.)

Flows below mount Alexandra.

Allenby; mount, 9,500 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 56'$, long. $115^{\circ} 32'$, Alberta.

After Field-Marshal Lord Allenby, captor of Jerusalem.

Amisk; lake, lat. $54^{\circ} 30'$, long. $102^{\circ} 15'$, Sturgeon-weir river, Sask. (Not Beaver.)

Cree word meaning "beaver."

Antigonish; county, town, harbour and hills, N.S. (Not Antigonishe.)

Aosta; mount, 9,790 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 32'$, long. $115^{\circ} 06'$, Elk river, B.C.

After Duke of Aosta, cousin of king of Italy.

Ardoise (**pointe à l'**); point, St. Lawrence river, mouth of Boyer river, Bellechasse county, Que. (Not Slate.)

Descriptive; French for "slate."

Arethusa; mount, 9,000 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 36'$, long. $114^{\circ} 58'$, Alberta.

After famous light cruiser sunk by mine, 11th February, 1916.

Aries; peak, 9,900 feet, lat. $51^{\circ} 47'$, long. $116^{\circ} 46'$, Alberta and B.C.

Armstrong; mount, 9,161 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 21'$, long. $114^{\circ} 46'$, Alberta and B.C.

After J. D. Armstrong, of the surveyor general's staff; killed in action, 12th April, 1917

Atikamik lake and river. See Utikuma.

Aulneau; peninsula, lake of the Woods, Kenora district, Ont. (Not Grande Presqu'île, The Peninsula nor The Promontory.)

After Father Aulneau, who, with 20 others, was killed by Sioux Indians on Massacre island, lake of the Woods, 8th June, 1736.

Avonlea; village and creek, tributary to Moosejaw creek in Tp. 14-22-2, Sask. (Not Long.)

B

Back; mount, 9,883 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 42'$, long. $115^{\circ} 25'$, B.C.

On Palliser Expedition map, 1865; after Admiral Sir George Back (1796-1878), Arctic explorer.

Badham; mount, 12,625 feet, lat. $60^{\circ} 38'$, long. $139^{\circ} 47'$, St. Elias range, Yukon.

After Frank Badham, member of various international boundary survey parties; killed in France, 1915.

Bald mountain. See Chapman.

9 GEORGE V, A. 1919

Barbette; mountain, 10,080 feet, lat. $51^{\circ} 43'$, long. $116^{\circ} 44'$, Alberta and B.C.

Two high platform peaks rise from the mass of the mountain.

Baril; peak, 9,837 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 18'$, long. $114^{\circ} 45'$, Alberta and B.C.

After M. C. L. Baril, of the surveyor general's staff; killed in action, 9th November, 1915.

Baxter; lake, Tps. 45 and 46-5 and 6-4, Alberta.

After driver of supply team for survey party.

Beatty; mount, 9,841 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 40'$, long. $115^{\circ} 17\frac{1}{2}'$, Alberta and B.C.

After Admiral Earl Beatty, commanding the Grand fleet, 1916-1919.

Beaver lake. See Amisk.

Beduin cape. See Quart.

Beduin island. See Vin.

Beef lake. See Peter Pond.

Bellechasse; bay, island, township and county, Que. (Not Berthier bay.)

An index accompanying the Champlain 1632 map states that an island marked number 14 is "isle de chasse," but reproductions of the map consulted do not show "14."

Bellefine river. See Dauphine.

Berthier bay. See Bellechasse.

Bettaouin. See Vin.

Big Island lake. See Manistikwan.

Bingley; mount, 8,100 feet, lat. $52^{\circ} 52'$, long. $118^{\circ} 38'$, Yellowhead pass, B.C.

Named by Milton and Cheadle who travelled through Yellowhead pass, 1863, after Bingley, Yorkshire, Cheadle's birthplace.

Birch; lake and river, Whitemouth river, southeastern portion of Manitoba.

Birdwood; mount, 10,160 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 47'$, long. $115^{\circ} 22'$, Alberta.

After Gen. Sir Wm. R. Birdwood, in command of Australian and New Zealand forces.

Bishop; mount, 9,300 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 26'$, long. $114^{\circ} 52'$, Alberta and B.C.

After Col. W. A. Bishop, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., Canadian airman.

Black; river, rising near Stukely lake in Stukely township, Shefford county, and flowing into Yamaska river, above St. Hyacinthe, Bagot county, Que. French usage: Noire (rivière).

Black brook. See St. Agapit.

Black river. See St. Germain.

Black river. See St. Nazaire.

Black river. See Ulverton.

Blackwater; lake and river, flowing into lake Nipigon, Thunder Bay district, Ont.

Translation of Indian name.

Bolton; mount, 8,878 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 20'$, long. $114^{\circ} 48'$, Alberta and B.C.

After L. E. S. Bolton, of the surveyor general's staff; killed in action June, 1916.

Bompas; mount, 10,027 feet, lat. $61^{\circ} 24' 16''$, long. $140^{\circ} 36' 13''$, St. Elias mountains, Yukon.

After Rt. Rev. William Carpenter Bompas, D.D. (1834-1906), first bishop of Athabaska, 1874-84; first bishop of Mackenzie river, 1884-91; first bishop of Selkirk (Yukon), 1891-1906

Breaker; mountain, 10,069 feet, lat. $51^{\circ} 46'$, long. $116^{\circ} 47'$, Alberta and B.C.

Snow formations on the mountain resemble breakers.

Bridgland; mount, lat. $52^{\circ} 59'$, long. $118^{\circ} 31' 30''$, north of Yellowhead pass, Alberta.

After M. P. Bridgland, who has surveyed extensive tracts of the Rocky mountains.

Britannia; creek, tributary to Yukon river in lat. $62^{\circ} 53'$, long. $138^{\circ} 40'$, Yukon.

Brooke; mount, lat. $61^{\circ} 30'$, long. $140^{\circ} 57'$, Yukon.

After late Private Wm. Brooke, Ottawa; 2nd batt., C.E.F.; taken prisoner at Ypres, 24th April, 1915; died in Germany, 13th March, 1917.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

Brussilof; mount, 9,990 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 47'$, long. $115^{\circ} 36'$, B.C.

After noted Russian general.

Bucephalus; peak, 9,089 feet, lat. $52^{\circ} 49\frac{1}{2}'$, long. $118^{\circ} 26'$, Rocky mountains, B.C.

Name of Cheadle's horse. ("The Northwest Passage by Land", 1865.)

Buffalo; bay and point, lake of the Woods, southeastern portion of Manitoba.

A buffalo, which had strayed from the plains was killed at the point. ("The Shoe and Canoe," J. J. Bigsby, 1850.)

Buffalo lake. See Peter Pond.

Buffalo; park reserve and coulee, flowing into Battle river in Tp. 46-6-4, Alberta.

Buffalo river and settlement. See Dillon.

Burgess. See Festubert.

Burrows; lake and river, Kenogami river, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Devilfish.)

After A. G. Burrows, geologist, Toronto, who explored the lake.

Burstall; mount, 9,000 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 46'$, long. $115^{\circ} 19'$, Alberta.

After Maj.-Gen. Sir H. E. Burstall, K.C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C.

Buskegau; river, Frederick House river, Abitibi river, Timiskaming district, Ont. (Not Bushkegau, Bushkegow, nor Buskegow.)

Byng; mount, 9,760 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 50'$, long. $115^{\circ} 31'$, Alberta.

After Gen. Sir J. H. G. Byng, in command of the Canadian army corps, May 1916-June 1917.

C

Cadorna; mount, 10,280 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 28'$, long. $115^{\circ} 09'$, B.C.

After Gen. Cadorna, in command of Italian army in the field until November, 1917.

Cain River village. See Howard.

Canadian; creek, tributary to Britannia creek, Yukon river, in lat. $62^{\circ} 49'$, long. $138^{\circ} 42'$, Yukon.

Car (pointe du). See Quart.

Cardinal; river, tributary to Brazeau river in Tp. 45-18-5, Alberta. (Not North branch of Br  zeau.)

After Jacques Cardinal, fur trader, whose grave is on the bank in Sec. 13, Tp. 45-21-5. Cardinal is referred to by travellers through the Athabaska pass, 1820-30, as an old man living near Henry house in charge of the horses used by the fur trade brigades.

Castelleia lake. See Leman.

Castelnau; mount, 9,800 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 32'$, long. $115^{\circ} 10'$, also glacier, B.C.

After noted French general.

Chapman; hill, Stoke township, Richmond county, Que. (Not Bald mountain.)

After Rev. Thomas Shaw Chapman (1824-1912), minister, Church of England, Duds-well, 1849-89.

Chat (cap); cape, Gasp   county, Que. (Not Chate nor Chatte.) Restatement of previous decision.

The name is first found on a map accompanying the edition of Champlain's works published in Paris in 1613. The cape is called C. de Chate. In a description of the gulf of St. Lawrence in the 1632 edition, Champlain makes two references to "cap de Chatte." The form found on maps is almost always "Chat" or the English "Cat." For instance, Jumeau's map, 1685, has C. du Chat, Admiral Boscawen's map, 1715, has Cat cape, a French Marine Department map, 1784, has "cape Chat," Bouchette's map, 1815, and Arrow-smith's map, 1834, have "cape Chat," the map of Quebec Crown Lands Department, 1857 and Tache's map, 1870, have "cap Chat." Early Admiralty charts have "C. Chatte." The township was erected in 1842 as "Cap-Chat." Modern map usage is "cap Chat." The general belief is that the cape took its name from a conspicuous rock resembling a cat sitting up, located on the very extremity of the point. A photograph of this rock is in possession of the Board.

9 GEORGE V, A. 1919

Chephren; mountain, 10,700 feet, lat. $51^{\circ} 51'$, long. $116^{\circ} 45'$, and lake, Alberta. (Not Pyramid.)

Name of second of three great pyramids of Egypt; changed from Pyramid to avoid duplication with mountain in lat. $52^{\circ} 57'$, long. $118^{\circ} 09'$, Alberta.

Chimney; peak, 9,840 feet, northwest of Vermilion pass, Alberta and B.C.

Climbed in 1910 through a "chimney" by Dr. Longstaff and Capt. E. O. Wheeler.

Chip lake. See Romeo.

Churchill; lake, head of Churchill river, Sask. (Not Clear.)

Clark; harbour and point, 10 miles north of Dauphin river, lake Winnipeg, Man. (Not Limestone point.)

After David Clark, of Reid and Clark, who had a fishing station at the mouth of Dauphin river.

Clear lake. See Churchill.

Clovelly; settlement, near Cloose Indian reserve, Vancouver island, B. C.

Name suggested by residents from resemblance to Clovelly, Devonshire, Eng.

Cochons island. See Dorvilliers.

Cockfield; mount, 6,200 feet, lat. $62^{\circ} 38'$, long. $138^{\circ} 26'$, Selwyn river, Yukon.

After W. E. Cockfield, assistant packer on survey parties.

Coffee; creek, tributary to Yukon river in lat. $62^{\circ} 55'$, long. $139^{\circ} 01'$, Yukon.

Colorado; creek, tributary to Klotassin river in lat. $62^{\circ} 31'$, long. $138^{\circ} 49'$, Yukon.

Constantine; mount, 10,295 feet, lat. $61^{\circ} 24' 29''$, long. $140^{\circ} 34' 26''$, St. Elias mountains, Yukon.

After Supt. Charles Constantine, R. N. W. Mounted Police; joined, 1886; died, 1912.

Conway; mount, 10,170 feet, lat. $51^{\circ} 46'$, long. $116^{\circ} 48'$, Alberta and B.C.; also glacier and creek, Howse river, Alberta.

After Sir Martin Conway, famous mountain climber.

Cordonnier; mount, 9,910 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 33'$, long. $115^{\circ} 14'$, Alberta and B.C.

After noted French general.

Cornwell; mount, 9,832 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 18'$, long. $114^{\circ} 47'$, Alberta and B.C.

After Jack Cornwell, V.C., H.M.S. Chester, the boy hero of the battle of Jutland, 31st May, 1916.

Courcelette; peak, 9,977 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 17'$, long. $114^{\circ} 48'$, Fording river, B.C.

After village between Albert and Bapaume, France.

Cradock; ridge, lat. $50^{\circ} 40'$, long. $115^{\circ} 24'$, B.C.

After Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, who perished in the naval battle of Coronel, 1st November, 1914.

Currie; mount, 9,268 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 48'$, long. $115^{\circ} 30'$, Alberta.

After Lt.-Gen. Sir A. W. Currie, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., appointed to command of Canadian army corps, June, 1917.

D

Danville; river, tributary to southwest branch of Nicolet river, below Danville, Shipton township, Richmond county, Que.

After Danville, village.

Dauphine (rivière); brook, island of Orleans, Montmorency county, Que. (Not Dauphin, Delphine, Bellefine nor Bellefin.)

On Villeneuve map, 1689.

Deep creek. See Dip.

Defender; mount, 9,200 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 36'$, long. $115^{\circ} 17'$, Palliser river, B.C.

After destroyer in Jutland battle, 31st May, 1916.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

Delphine river. See Dauphine.

Deux-Montagnes (lac des); lake, expansion of Ottawa river, Que. English usage: Two Mountains (lake of).

Devilfish lake and river. See Burrows.

Dillon; river, flowing into Peter Pond lake, in Tp. 80-19-3, Alberta and Sask.; also settlement at mouth of river, Sask. (Not Buffalo.)

Family name of J. N. Wallace, D.L.S., who surveyed it.

Dip; creek, tributary to Klotassin river, in lat. $62^{\circ} 33'$, long. $139^{\circ} 20'$, Yukon. (Not Deep.)

Dorvilliers; island, St. Lawrence river, Berthier county, Que. (Not Cochons.) Decision revised.

After the fief.

Drysdale; mount, lat. $51^{\circ} 09'$, long. $116^{\circ} 17'$, north of Wolverine pass, Kootenay district, B.C.

After C. W. Drysdale, geologist, drowned in Kootenay river, 10th July, 1917.

Dupas; island, St. Lawrence river, Berthier county, Que. (Not Du Pas nor Du Pads.)

After sieur Dupas, granted seigniory, including the island, in Berthier, 1672.

Dusablé; island, St. Lawrence river, Berthier county, Que. (Not Fesses.) Decision revised.

After wife of Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, sieur de la Vérendrye.

E

East branch of Rat river. See Joubert.

Ebon; peak, 9,600 feet, lat. $51^{\circ} 47'$, long. $116^{\circ} 46'$, Alberta and B.C.

Shows black amid a line of snowclad peaks.

Edwards lake and creek. See Heffley.

Election; lake, Tps. 64 and 65—25—P. Man.

Surveyed on election day.

Embury; lake, Tp. 68—29—P. Man. (Not Trout.)

After W. J. Embury, assistant geologist who surveyed the lake in 1916.

Evelyn creek. See Tumbling.

Excelsior; creek, tributary to Yukon river in lat. $62^{\circ} 54'$, long. $138^{\circ} 57'$, Yukon.

F

Fairy lake. See Féré.

Falcon; lake, Tps. 8 and 9—16 and 17—E and river, Indian bay, Shoal lake, Man.

Farwell; lake, Tps. 63 and 64—19 and 20—P. Man.

After member of survey party.

Féré; lake, near Valcartier, Quebec county, Que. (Not Fairy nor Ferré.)

Family name.

Ferré lac. See Féré.

Fesses (Île aux). See Dusablé.

Festubert; mountain, lat. $49^{\circ} 05'$, long. $114^{\circ} 08'$, Alberta and B.C. (Not Burgess.)

After village east of La Bassée, France.

Flanders; mountain, lat. $49^{\circ} 06'$, long. $114^{\circ} 18'$ and brook, Sage creek, B.C.

After western part of Belgium.

Flinflon; lake and creek, emptying into northwest arm of Schist lake, Man.

Foch; mount, 10,130 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 34'$, long. $115^{\circ} 09'$, Alberta and B.C.

After Marshal Ferdinand Foch, generalissimo of the allied forces 1918-19.

Fox; mount, 9,752 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 34'$, long. $115^{\circ} 07'$, Alberta and B.C.

On Palliser Expedition map, 1865.

9 GEORGE V, A. 1919

Francœur; hamlet and brook, tributary to southwest branch of Nicolet river, Kingsey township, Drummond county, Que. (Not Francœurville.)

French; mount, 10,610 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 44'$, long. $115^{\circ} 18'$, Alberta.

After Field Marshal J. D. P. French, Viscount of Ypres and of High Lake, commander in chief, British army, 1914-15.

Frobisher; lake, north of Churchill lake and draining into it, Sask. (Not Island nor Ministik.)

After Frobisher family, early Montreal traders.

Frontier; peak, lat. $52^{\circ} 49'$, long. $118^{\circ} 26'$, Rocky mountains, B.C.

Near the interprovincial boundary.

G

Gamsby; lake, west of Long lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont.

After C. H. Gamsby, who made surveys in the region for the Canadian Pacific Ry., 1877.

Gathering; lake, east of lake Nipigon, near headwaters of Namewaminikan river, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Granite.)

Descriptive.

Généreuse (rivière). See Généreux.

Généreux; brook, tributary to southwest branch of Nicolet river, Drummond and Nicolet counties, Que. (Not rivière Généreuse.)

Family name.

Grand falls and river. See Hamilton.

Grande Presqu'île. See Aulneau.

Grands-Mechins; telegraph station, Matane county, Que.

See Mechins.

Grands-Mechins (anse des, rivière des); bay and river, Matane county, Que.

See Mechins.

Granite lake. See Gathering.

Grattan; creek, tributary to Battle river in Tp. 45-8-4, Alberta.

Gravenstafel; ridge, lat. $49^{\circ} 19'$, long. $114^{\circ} 27'$ and brook, Scarpe creek, Alberta.

After ridge southwest of Passchendaele, Belgium.

Gray; mount, lat. $51^{\circ} 08'$, long. $116^{\circ} 16'$, overlooking Wolverine pass from southeast, Kootenay district, B.C.

After W. J. Gray, geologist, drowned in Kootenay river, 10th July, 1917.

Graywood; settlement, Annapolis county, N.S. (Not Greywood.)

After James Gray, who founded the settlement about 1830.

H

Habel mount. See Poilus.

Hamilton; falls, Hamilton river, Québec. (Not Grand, Patseschewan, Pitshetonau, nor Mistapowistock.)

Hamilton; river, New Quebec and Ashuanipi territories, Quebec. (Not Grand, Mistasibi, Kessessakiou, St. Louis, Winikapau nor Petshikupau.)

Hamilton inlet, into which the river flows, was named in 1821 after Sir Charles Hamilton, Governor of Newfoundland.

Hammond; mount, lat. $50^{\circ} 29'$, long. $116^{\circ} 32'$, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Thumb.)

After late H. C. Hammond, Toronto.

Harrison; creek, Northwest Angle inlet, Man., Canada, and Minnesota, U.S. (Not Harrison.)

After Damase Harrison, settler and trader.

Hawk lake. See West Hawk.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

Haworth; mount, lat. $57^{\circ} 30'$, long. $125^{\circ} 25'$, Kwadacha river, Peace River district, B.C. (Not Observation.)

After P. L. Haworth, Eastover, West Newton, Indiana, who climbed it, 1916. (On the Headwaters of Peace River, 1917.)

Hay creek. See Powawassan.

Hazel; creek, Brokenhead river, southeastern portion of Manitoba.

After Hazel, Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. station.

Hefferly lake and creek. See Heffley.

Heffley; lake and creek, tributary to North Thompson river, about 13 miles above Kamloops, Kamloops district, B.C. (Not Hefferly, Hefferley nor Edwards.)

After Adam P. Heffley, rancher; died 1871.

High; lake, Tp. 8-17-E., Man. and Ont.

Hines; river, rising in Tp. 86-3-6, and flowing into the Peace river in Tp. 80-4-6, Alberta. (Not Muddy nor Island.)

Holcroft; mount, 8,900 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 14'$, long. $114^{\circ} 46'$, Alberta and B.C.

After H. S. Holcroft, of the surveyor general's staff; died on active service.

Hollebeke; mountain, lat. $49^{\circ} 23'$, long. $114^{\circ} 34'$, Alberta and B.C.

After village southeast of Ypres, Belgium.

Holloway rock; a mountain, 8,100 feet, lat. $52^{\circ} 50'$, long. $118^{\circ} 25'$, Rocky mountains, B.C.

Howard; village, Northumberland county, N.B. (Not Cain River.) Decision revised.

The residents of the village of Cain River, New Brunswick, asked that the name be changed as it was not situated on Cain river, but only near it. Prof. W. F. Ganong pointed out that there was a very good alternative name available from the history of the place. In 1825 or 26, shortly after Sir Howard Douglas, then governor of New Brunswick, passed through the vicinity, a town was laid out at the mouth of the Cain river and named Howardville, obviously in his honour. The name persisted for a time, but later became disused as the place failed to be settled as expected. The Board approved the name Howard.

Howse; river, rising near Snow peak in the Summit range of the Rockies, west of Howse pass and flowing into North Saskatchewan river, Alberta. (Not Middle fork of North Saskatchewan.)

I

Île à-la-Crosse; settlement, lac Ile-à-la-Crosse, Churchill river, Sask.

A letter of Sir Alex. Mackenzie, 1st October, 1787, is dated from "Ile-à-la-Crosse."

Île-à-la-Crosse (lac); lake, Churchill river, Sask.

From an island in the lake where the Indians played the game of lacrosse.

Indian; bay, Shoal lake, Man. and Ont.

Isaac; creek, tributary to Yukon river in lat. $62^{\circ} 50'$, long. $138^{\circ} 29'$, Yukon.

Iskwasum; lake, Tp. 65-22 and 23-P, Grass river, Man. (Not Island.)

Cree word meaning "he burns it." The west end of the lake has been burned over.

Island river. See Hines.

Island lake. See Frobisher.

Island lake. See Leopard.

Island lake. See Iskwasum.

Ivanhoe; lake and river, tributary to Groundhog river, Sudbury and Timiskaming districts, Ont. (Not Pishkanogama.)

After the township, which after Sir Walter Scott's novel.

J

Jellicoe; mount, 10,065 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 43'$, long. $115^{\circ} 17'$, Alberta.

After Admiral Lord Jellicoe, in command of the Grand fleet, 1914-15.

Joffre; mount, 11,316 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 32'$, long. $115^{\circ} 12'$, Alberta and B.C.; also creek, Palliser river, B.C.

After Marshal J. J. C. Joffre, commander in chief, French armies, 1915-17.

Johnstone; lake, southwest of Moose Jaw, Sask. (Not Johnston.) Decision revised.

Named, 1861, by Dr. (afterwards Sir) John Rae who hunted in the region in that year with Viscount Chaplin of St. Oswalds and Sir Frederick John William Johnstone, Bart. (1841-1913), then Oxford undergraduates. The chairman of the Hudson's Bay Co. at this time was Viscount Chaplin's great-uncle, the Rt. Hon. Edward Ellice, and, in Viscount Chaplin's words, "it was under his auspices that our expedition was organized from 'Fort Garry,' now the city of Winnipeg, but which was then the headquarters of that company fur trading with the Red Indians. . . . Our intention had been to go to the Cypress hills, in pursuit of grizzly bears, and then on to the Rocky mountains. But the Blackfoot Indians at that time were on the warpath, and the Red River hunters and buffalo runners that we had with us, 10 in number, were reluctant to go through their country. So much so, indeed, that although we had a famous guide, one James Mackay, a Scotch half breed, he could not persuade them and we had to change route. The quantities of buffalo in those days in the region we had reached were incredible."

Joubert; creek, tributary to Rat river in Tp. 6-4-E, Man.

After Olivier A. Joubert, postmaster, St. Pierre-Jolys.

Jutland; mountain, lat. $49^{\circ} 12'$, long. $114^{\circ} 16'$ and brook, Castle river, Alberta.

After continental part of Denmark.

K

Kaufmann; lake, near head of Tokumm creek, Vermilion river, Kootenay district, B.C.

After Christian Kaufmann, a Swiss guide.

Kenisheong lake. See Mistinikon.

Kesamachiskun river. See Weir.

Kessessakiou river. See Hamilton.

Kilbella; river and bay, Rivers inlet, Coast district, B.C. (Not Kildala nor Kildella.)

Kildala; river and arm, Kitimat arm, Douglas channel, Coast district, B.C.

Kildala river and bay. See Kilbella.

Kildella river and bay. See Kilbella.

King; peak, 16,971 feet, lat. $60^{\circ} 34' 50''$, long. $140^{\circ} 38' 53''$, St. Elias mountains, Yukon.

After late Dr. W. F. King, International Boundary Commissioner.

King Albert; mount, 9,800 feet, lat $50^{\circ} 43'$, long. $115^{\circ} 25'$, Alberta and B.C.

After King Albert of Belgium.

King Christian; island, lat. $77^{\circ} 45''$, long. 112° , Arctic ocean, Franklin, N.W.T.

Named by Sverdrup expedition, 1901.

King George; mount, 11,226 feet, lat $50^{\circ} 36'$, long. $115^{\circ} 24\frac{1}{2}'$, B.C.

After His Majesty the King.

L

Lac-la-Plonge settlement. See La-Plonge.

Lac-la-Ronge settlement. See La-Ronge.

Lac-la-Biche; settlement, Tp. 67-13-4, Alberta.

Lac-la-Nonne; settlement, Tp. 57-3-5, Alberta.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

La Coulotte; peak, lat. $49^{\circ} 13'$, long. $114^{\circ} 19'$ and ridge, Alberta and B.C.; also brook, Castle river, Alberta.

After place on outskirts of Lens, France.

Lambart; mountain, 10,725 feet, lat. $61^{\circ} 31' 17''$, long. $140^{\circ} 58' 29''$, St. Elias mountains, Yukon.

After F. H. J. Lambart, dominion land surveyor, who surveyed it.

Lang; bay, Malaspina strait, Coast district, B.C. (Not Wulfsohn.)

Lang Bay; settlement, Malaspina strait, Coast district, B.C. (Not Wulfsohn Bay.)

After three residents wounded overseas.

Langemarck; mountain, lat. $49^{\circ} 06'$, long. $114^{\circ} 22'$ and brook, Sage creek, B.C.

After village north of Ypres, Belgium.

La-Plonge; settlement, Tp. 71-11-3, Sask. (Not Lac-la-Plonge.)

Larch; valley, west of Moraine lake, Rocky mountains, Alberta.

Descriptive.

La-Ronge; settlement, near Churchill river, Sask. (Not Lac-la-Ronge.)

Leak; lake, Tp. 64-22 and 23—P. Man.

Water flows from it through a hole in the limestone rock at the bottom of the lake.

Leather; peak, 7,800 feet, lat. $52^{\circ} 52'$, long. $118^{\circ} 36'$, Yellowhead pass, B.C.

Commemorating an old name of the Yellowhead pass.

Leman; mount, 8,956 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 44'$, long. $115^{\circ} 25'$, Alberta and B.C.; also lake, north of mountain, Alberta. (Not Castelleia lake.)

After Gen. G. Leman, defender of Liège, Belgium.

Leopard; lake, east of lake Nipigon, near headwaters of Namewaminikan river, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Island.)

The lake is "spotted" with islands.

LeRoy; mount, 9,600 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 42'$, long. $115^{\circ} 20'$, Kananaskis pass, B.C.

After O. E. LeRoy, who had charge of the British Columbia division of the Geological Survey; killed at Passchendaele.

Leval; mount, 8,900 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 45'$, long. $115^{\circ} 26'$, Alberta and B.C.

After Gaston de Leval, Belgian lawyer, who defended Edith Cavell.

Lilliput; mountain, lat. $51^{\circ} 33'$, long. $116^{\circ} 25'$, Alberta and B.C.

Rock pillars on it resemble a crowd of little people.

Limestone harbour and point. See Clark.

Lipsett; mount, 8,400 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 33'$, long. $114^{\circ} 55'$, Highwood river, Alberta.

After Maj. Gen. L. J. Lipsett, C.M.G., C.E.F.

Little Buffalo lake. See Peter Pond.

Little Rat creek. See Joubert.

Little Saanich hill. See Observatory.

Loach lake. See Methy.

Loche (lac la) (portage la). See Methy.

Long creek. See Avonlea.

Long; lake, head of Kenogami river, Thunder Bay district, Ont.

Descriptive.

Lucania; mountain, 17,147 feet, lat. $61^{\circ} 01' 16''$, long. $140^{\circ} 27' 54''$, St. Elias mountains, Yukon.

Named by Duke of the Abruzzi, 1897, after the Cunard liner on which he had crossed the Atlantic.

Lucerne; peak, 7,015 feet, lat. $52^{\circ} 52'$, long. $118^{\circ} 35'$, Yellowhead pass, B.C.

Overlooks Lucerne railway station.

Lunette; peak, 11,150 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 52'$, long. $115^{\circ} 39'$, south of mount Assiniboine, Alberta and B.C.

Descriptive.

Lyautey; mount, 9,990 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 36'$, long. $115^{\circ} 13'$; also glacier, Kananaskis river, Alberta.
After Gen. Herbert Lyautey, Minister of War, France, 1916.

Lys; ridge, lat. $49^{\circ} 15'$, long. $114^{\circ} 18'$, and brook, Castle river, Alberta.
After river flowing through Armentières, France.

M

McArthur; peak, 14,253 feet, lat. $60^{\circ} 36' 28''$, long. $140^{\circ} 12' 59''$, St. Elias mountains, Yukon.
After J. J. McArthur, International Boundary Commissioner.

McCoubrey; mountain, lat. $50^{\circ} 27'$, long. $116^{\circ} 30'$, Kootenay district, B.C.
After A. A. McCoubrey, Winnipeg, who climbed in the region, 1914.

McLean; lake and river, tributary to Clearwater river in Tp. 90-21-3, Sask.
After Hudson's Bay Co. officer in charge of post at Methy lake.

Macdonnell; mount, 8,500 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 30'$, long. $115^{\circ} 11'$, B.C.
After Maj. Gen. A. C. Macdonnell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

McNeill; bay, near Gonzales point, south coast of Vancouver island, B.C. (Not McNeil, McNiel nor Shoal.)

Name on Dr. H. Forbes's map of Vancouver island, Geographical Journal, 1864.

After Capt. William H. McNeill (1803-75), Hudson's Bay Co.; settled near the bay in 1831; in 1837 made a report to Governor Sir George Simpson on southern portion of Vancouver Island, recommending Camosun, now Victoria, as a suitable place for a settlement or a trading establishment.

McPhail; mount, 9,300 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 24'$, long. $114^{\circ} 51'$, Alberta and B.C.
After N. R. McPhail, of the surveyor general's staff; killed in action, November, 1917.

Mangin; mount, 10,030 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 32'$, long. $115^{\circ} 13'$, also glacier, Alberta and B.C.
After Gen. Mangin, France, who won honour in the Labyrinth, 1915, and in second battle of Verdun.

Manistikwan; lake, Tps. 66 and 67-29-P. Man. (Not Big Island.)
Indian name meaning "devil's head"; originally applied to Schist lake.

Maraiche; lake, lat. $54^{\circ} 28'$, long. $102^{\circ} 00'$, Sask. (Not Marie.)
After the fish of this name.

Marie lake. See Maraiche.

Marlborough; mount, 9,700 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 33'$, long. $115^{\circ} 12'$, Kananaskis river, Alberta.
After battleship in Jutland battle, 31st May, 1916.

Massive; mountain, lat. $51^{\circ} 11'$, long. $115^{\circ} 47' 30''$, Bow river; also railway station, Alberta.
Descriptive of mountain.

Maude; mount, 9,980 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 42'$, long. $115^{\circ} 18'$, Alberta and B.C.
After Maj. Gen. Sir F. S. Maude (1864-1917), captor of Bagdad; military secretary to the Governor General of Canada, 1901-04.

Mecatina; cape, island and river, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Mekattina.) Decision revised.

Mechins (cap des); cape, Matane county, Que. (Not Mechin, Michaud, Michaux, Misho, nor Mishto.) Decision based on local usage.

Mechins also forms part of the following place-names in Matane county, approved by the Geographic Board:—anse des Grands-Mechins, anse des Petits-Mechins, rivière des Grands-Mechins, rivière des Petits-Mechins, Grands-Mechins telegraph station, and Petits-Mechins settlement. The earliest form of the word found on maps is Mishto on that of Holland, 1790, who has Pet. Mishto R.; Mann, 1791, has Pet. Misho R.; Bouchette, 1815, Little Michaud R. and Sax, 1829, Petit Michaud. The form Mechin or Mechins first appears on the map of Taché, 1870, who has R. Grand Mechin.

Mercer; mount, 9,700 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 55'$, long. $115^{\circ} 31'$, Alberta.
After Maj. Gen. M. S. Mercer, C.B., C.E.F.; killed in action near Zillebeke, Flanders, 2nd June, 1916.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

Metasse point. See Mitas.

Methy; lake, portage and river, at headwaters of Churchill river, Sask. (Not Loach, la Loche nor Methye.) Decision revised.

English form of Cree Indian name meaning "burbot."

Michaud cape. See Mechins.

Middle fork of North Saskatchewan river. See Howse.

Midway; peak, 9,570 feet, lat. $51^{\circ} 48'$, long. $116^{\circ} 47'$, Alberta and B.C.

Ministik lake. See Frobisher.

Mishto cape. See Mechins.

Mistapowistock falls. See Hamilton.

Mistasibi river. See Hamilton.

Mistaya; mountain, 10,100 feet, lat. $51^{\circ} 43'$, long. $116^{\circ} 43'$, Alberta and B.C.; also lake, Alberta. Indian name meaning "grizzly bear."

Mistik; creek, emptying into north arm of Athapapuskow lake, Man.

Cree word meaning "big tree."

Mistinikon; lake, west branch of Montreal river, Timiskaming district, Ont. (Not Kenisheong).

Mitas; point, Winnipeg river, lake Winnipeg, Manitoba. (Not Metasse.)

Cree Indian name meaning "legging."

Monro; mount, 10,145 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 42\frac{1}{2}'$, long. $115^{\circ} 20'$, B.C.

After Maj. Gen. Sir C. C. Monro, commander of the 2nd division, 1st army corps, B.E.F.

Morrison; mount, 9,500 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 50'$, long. $115^{\circ} 29'$, Alberta.

After Maj. Gen. Sir E. W. B. Morrison, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Morrison river. See Shekak.

Muddy River. See Sprague.

Muddy river. See Hines.

Muir; mount, 9,000 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 24'$, long. $114^{\circ} 49'$, Alberta and B.C.

After Alex. Muir, author of "The Maple Leaf"; died, 1906.

Murray; river, tributary to Pine river in Tp. 78-21-66, Peace River district, B.C.

After N. F. Murray, C.E., who surveyed the river for B.C. Forest Branch; enlisted in 67th battalion; killed in action in France.

N

Nagagami; lake and river, Kenogami river, Algoma district, Ont.

Nagagamisis; lake and river, Shekak river, Nagagami river, Algoma district, Ont. (Not Negagamisis.)

Naiset point; a mountain, 9,000 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 54'$, long. $115^{\circ} 37'$, B.C.

Indian word meaning "sunset."

Narao; peak, lat. $51^{\circ} 25'$, long. $116^{\circ} 19'$, and lakes, south of Hector railway station, Kootenay district, B.C.

Stoney Indian for "hit in the stomach."

Negagamisis lake and river. See Nagagamisis.

Nivelle; mount, 10,620 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 31'$, long. $115^{\circ} 10'$, B.C.

After Gen. R. G. Nivelle, France.

Noire (rivière); river, tributary to Yamaska river, Shefford and Bagot counties, Que. English usage: Black.

North branch of Brazeau River. See Cardinal.

North point. See Rabast.

Northeast Roseau River. See Sprague.

Nub; peak, 9,016 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 56'$, long. $115^{\circ} 40'$, B.C.

From a knob or nub of rock on the east side.

O

O'Beirne; mount, 8,400 feet, lat. $52^{\circ} 55'$, long. $118^{\circ} 37'$, Yellowhead pass, Alberta and B.C.

After Eugene Francis O'Beirne, who accompanied Milton and Cheadle through the Yellowhead pass, 1863.

Observation peak. See Haworth.

Observatory; hill, lat. $48^{\circ} 31'$, long. $123^{\circ} 25'$, Vancouver island, B.C. (Not Saanich, nor Little Saanich.)

The Dominion Astrophysical observatory is on this hill.

Onslow; mount, 9,100 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 35'$, long. $115^{\circ} 17'$, Palliser river, B.C.

After destroyer in Jutland battle, 31st May, 1916.

Ouines (baie des). See Vin.

P

Paint; lake, Namewaminikan river, Thunder Bay district, Ont.

Patseschewan falls. See Hamilton.

Patten; river, tributary to Turgeon river, Timiskaming district, Ont. (Not Woman.)

After T. J. Patten, O.L.S., who made a track survey of the river in 1906.

Patterson; mount, 10,490 feet, lat. $51^{\circ} 45'$, long. $116^{\circ} 42'$, Alberta.

After J. D. Patterson, president, Alpine Club of Canada.

Pattison; mount and creek, tributary to Klotassin river in lat. $62^{\circ} 30'$, long. $138^{\circ} 45'$, Yukon.

After A. E. Pattison, packer on survey parties.

Pays Plat lake. See Roslyn.

Peers; river, Coquihalla river, Yale district, B.C. (Not Pierre.)

So named on manuscript map made by A. C. Anderson, Hudson's Bay Co., 1849. After Henry N. Peers, Hudson's Bay Co. official who advocated a route to the Similkameen valley by way of Coquihalla river, Peers river and Soaqua creek. Governor James Douglas in a letter from Fort Langley, 30th October, 1848, to John Tod, Hudson's Bay Co. chief trader refers to this route. Peers was factor at the Hudson's Bay Co. post at Cowlitz, Washington, in the year 1851. He married the daughter of Chief Factor J. Murray Yale. A daughter is resident in Victoria.

Pembina; lake, Tps. 4 and 5-11-P, Pembina river, Man. (Not Swan.)

One of "Pembina or Rib" lakes on Palliser map, 1865.

Peninsula (The). See Aulneau.

Pétain; mount, 10,400 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 33'$, long. $115^{\circ} 11'$, Alberta and B.C.

After Gen. H. P. Pétain, France, the man who saved Verdun.

Peter; mount, lat. $50^{\circ} 28'$, long. $116^{\circ} 30'$, also pass, Kootenay district, B.C.

After Peter Kerr, member of the 1914 climbing party; enlisted in 1st contingent, died of wounds, 1917.

Peter Pond; lake, at headwaters of Churchill river, Sask. (Not Beef, Buffalo nor Little Buffalo.)

After Peter Pond, first white man to visit and map it. Pond wintered on Athabaska river, 1778-84.

Petits Mechins (anse des, rivière des); bay and river, Matane county, Que.

See Mechins.

Petits-Mechins; settlement, Matane county, Que.

See Méchins.

Petshikupau river. See Hamilton.

Peyto; peak, 9,805 feet, lat. $51^{\circ} 41'$, long. $116^{\circ} 41'$, Alberta.

After Bill Peyto, guide.

Pierce; mount, 9,300 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 12'$, long. $114^{\circ} 45'$, Fording river, B.C.

After B. C. Pierce, of the surveyor general's staff; killed in action, 9th April, 1917.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

Pierre creek. See Peers.

Pilot; mountain, lat. $51^{\circ} 11'$, long. $115^{\circ} 49'$, Alberta.
Descriptive.

Pincher; creek, Oldman river, Alberta.
Prospectors, in 1870, lost their "pinchers" in it.

Pishkanogama lake. See Ivanhoe.

Pitshetonau falls. See Hamilton.

Plonge (lac la) (rivière la); lake, lat. $55^{\circ} 07'$, long. $107^{\circ} 17'$, and river, tributary to Beaver river Sask.
From the moose standing in the lake and plunging in their heads to get rid of mosquitoes and flies.

Poilus (mont des); (glacier des); mountain, 10,361 feet, and glacier, lat. $51^{\circ} 36'$, long. $116^{\circ} 37'$, head of Yoho valley, B.C. (Not Habel.)

Commemorating the French soldier in the Great war and replacing the name Habel given to the peak in 1898 after Jean Habel, Berlin, Germany, who climbed in the region, 1897. Present name suggested by "Les Annales," Paris, France, which, in an article, 25th August, 1918, said:—"We beg our allies . . . to keep one mountain . . . for the great hero of the age, the humble and fascinating Poilu."

Powawassan; creek, Shoal lake, Man. and Ont. (Not Powawasan nor Hay.)
After Indian reserve on banks of the stream, which after Indian chief.

Powell; lake and river, Malaspina strait, Coast district, B.C.
Named 1880, after Israel Wood Powell, M.D. (1872-89) Indian commissioner, British Columbia.

Prince Albert; mount, 10,530 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 36\frac{1}{2}'$, long. $115^{\circ} 24'$, B.C.
After second son of His Majesty the King.

Prince Edward; mount, 10,590 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 36\frac{1}{2}'$, long. $115^{\circ} 25'$, B.C.
After the Prince of Wales.

Prince George; mount, 9,450 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 36'$, long. $115^{\circ} 23'$, B.C.
After fourth son of His Majesty the King.

Prince Henry; mount, 10,560 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 37'$, long. $115^{\circ} 25'$, B.C.
After third son of His Majesty the King.

Prince John; mount, 10,570 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 38'$, long. $115^{\circ} 26'$, B.C.
After fifth son of His Majesty the King (1905-1919).

Princess Mary; mount, 10,090 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 35'$, long. $115^{\circ} 24'$, B.C.
After daughter of His Majesty the King.

Promontory (The). See Aulneau.

Pyramid mountain and lake. See Chephren.

Proulx; hill, Kingsey township, Drummond county, Que. (Not Prue.)

Prue hill. See Proulx.

Putnik; mount, 9,500 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 39'$, long. $115^{\circ} 15'$, Kananaskis river, Alberta and B.C.
After late Field Marshal R. Putnik, Serbia.

Q

Quadra; mountain, 10,410 feet, in southern portion of Tp. 27-16-5, Alberta and B.C.
Descriptive.

Quart (pointe du); point, Miramichi bay, Northumberland county, N.B. (Not Car nor Beduin.)
French name meaning point of the "watch" or "guard."

Queen Elizabeth; mount, 9,349 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 43'$, long. $115^{\circ} 24'$, Alberta and B.C.
After Queen of Belgium.

Queen Mary; mount, 10,600 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 39'$, long. $115^{\circ} 27'$, B.C.
After Her Majesty the Queen.

Rabast (cap de); cape, north point of Anticosti island, Saguenay county, Que. (Not North.)
French name used by Cartier, 1535, meaning "where the land begins to fall away."

R

Rat; river, Red river, Man.

Red Man; mount, 9,498 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 47'$, long. $115^{\circ} 32'$, Alberta and B.C.

From the red colour of the rock, and in contrast to mount White Man.

Rhondda; mount, 10,025 feet, lat. $51^{\circ} 39'$, long. $116^{\circ} 41'$, Rocky mountains, Alberta and B.C.

After late Lord Rhondda, British food controller.

Ribstone; lake, Tp. 44-5-4, Alberta.

Ringrose; peak, between mount Yukness and mount Hungabee, Bow range, Rocky mountains, Alberta and B.C.

Named by S. E. S. Allen, 1894, after A. E. L. Ringrose, London, England, "an extensive traveller and of great familiarity with the Rockies."

Robertson; mount, 10,400 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 44'$, long. $115^{\circ} 19'$, Alberta and B.C.

After Gen. Sir Wm. Robertson, Chief of Imperial General Staff, at headquarters, till February, 1918.

Rockingham; mountain, 8,160 feet and creek, lat. $52^{\circ} 47'$, long. $118^{\circ} 30'$, Rocky mountains, B.C.

A family name of Lord Milton, who, with Dr. Cheadle, travelled through Yellowhead pass, 1863.

Rogers; lake, west of Long lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont.

After W. R. Rogers, of Ontario Bureau of Mines staff.

Romeo; lake, Tp. 58-6-5; also creek flowing through the lake, Alberta. (Not Chip lake.)

After J. R. Romeo, early settler at the lake.

Rosiers (rivière des); river, Nicolet river, Warwick township, Arthabaska county, Que. (Not Trout.)

Roslyn; lake, east of lake Nipigon, near headwaters of Namewaminikan river, Thunder Bay district, Ont. (Not Pays Plat.)

S

Saanich hill. See Observatory.

St. Agapit; brook, Beaurivage river, Lotbinière county, Que. (Not Black.)

St. Eloi; mountain, lat. $49^{\circ} 20'$, long. $114^{\circ} 29'$, Alberta and B.C. and brook, Flathead river, B.C.

After village south of Ypres, Belgium.

St. Germain; river, tributary to St. Francis river, below Drummondville, Drummond county, Que. (Not Black.)

After the village.

St. Labre; creek, Whitemouth river, southeastern portion of Manitoba. (Not West branch of Whitemouth river.)

After St. Labre post office.

St. Louis river. See Hamilton.

St. Nazaire; river, tributary to Yamaska river, near Upton, Bagot county, Que. (Not Black.)

After the village, which after His Eminence Cardinal Louis Nazaire Bégin, Archbishop of Quebec.

St. Vallier; point, St. Lawrence river; also parish, railway station and post office, Bellechasse county, Que. (Not St. Valier.)

After Mgr. Jean Baptiste de la Croix Chevrères de Saint-Vallier (1653-1726), 2nd bishop of Quebec, 1688-1727.

Salter; mount, lat. $49^{\circ} 53'$, long. $114^{\circ} 48'$, south of Line creek, B.C. (Not Sheep.)

After member of Dr. G. M. Dawson's survey party, 1884.

San Mateo; bay and settlement, Barkley sound, Vancouver Island, B.C.

Sarrail; mount, 10,300 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 35'$, long. $115^{\circ} 10'$, Kananaskis river, Alberta.

After Gen. M. Sarrail, France, sometime in command of the army of the Orient.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

Saskoba; lake, Tp. 63-30-P, Man. and Sask.

Combination of Sask(atchewan) and (Manit)oba.

Scarpe; mountain, lat. $49^{\circ} 13'$, long. $114^{\circ} 24'$, Alberta and B.C. and creek, Castle river, Alberta.
After river flowing through Arras, France.

Schist; lake, one mile west of north arm of Athapapuskow lake, Man. (Not Manistikwan.)
The lake lies in a band of soft schist.

Sheep mountain. See Salter.

Sheep mountain. See Vimy.

Shekak; river, Nagagami river, Algoma district, Ont. (Not Morrison.)
Indian name meaning "skunk."

Shoal bay. See McNeill.

Shorncliffe; lake, Tp. 40-6 and 7-4, and creek tributary to Ribstone creek in Tp. 40-6-4,
Alberta.
After Canadian military camp in England.

Sickman lake and hill. See Akasu.

Sir Douglas; mount, 11,174 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 43\frac{1}{2}'$, long. $115^{\circ} 20'$, Alberta and B.C.
After Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, K.T., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.F., commander
in chief of the British armies in France, now Earl Haig of Bemersyde.

Skaist; mountain and river, tributary to Skagit river in lat. $49^{\circ} 12'$, long. $120^{\circ} 59'$, Yale dis-
trict, B.C.
Indian name meaning "peak standing between ridges."

Slate point. See Ardoise.

Smith-Dorrien; mount, 10,300 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 44'$, long. $115^{\circ} 17'$, Alberta.
After Gen. Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, in command of 2nd army, B.E.F., 1915-16.

Smuts; mount, 9,600 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 48'$, long. $115^{\circ} 23'$, Alberta.
After Gen. J. C. Smuts, in command of troops in British East Africa, 1916-17.

Snaas mountain and creek. See Snass.

Snass; mountain and creek, tributary to Skagit river in lat. $49^{\circ} 13'$, long. $121^{\circ} 03'$, Yale dis-
trict, B.C.
Chinook jargon word meaning "rain."

Snowshoe; bay, Shoal lake, Man. and Ont.

Somme; brook, lat. $49^{\circ} 27'$, long. $114^{\circ} 22'$, Carbondale river, Alberta.
After river near battlefront, France.

Somme; creek, tributary to Klotassin river in lat. $62^{\circ} 25'$, long. $138^{\circ} 39'$, Yukon.
River near battlefront.

South branch of Pouce-Coupé river. See Tupper.

Sprague; railway station and river, Roseau river, Manitoba, Canada, and Minnesota, U.S.
(Not Muddy, nor Northeast Roseau.)
After D. E. Sprague, president of lumber company with timber limits in the vicinity.
When the Manitoba and Southeastern Ry. was built from Winnipeg through the district,
the station nearest to the Sprague camps was called Sprague; name later extended to river.

Squaam bay. See Agate.

Stairway; peak, 9,840 feet, lat. $51^{\circ} 48'$, long. $116^{\circ} 47'$, Alberta and B.C.
Descriptive of formation.

Steele; mount, 16,644 feet, lat. $61^{\circ} 05' 33''$, long. $140^{\circ} 18' 34''$, St. Elias mountains, Yukon.
After Gen. Sir Sam. Steele; joined R.N.W. Mounted Police 1873, retired 1903; died
1918; Yukon pioneer.

Stoke; river, rising in Dudswell township, Wolfe county, and flowing into Watopeka river in
Windsor township, Richmond county; also lake, near Stoke Centre and ridge, Stoke town-
ship, Richmond county, Que. (Not Watopeka.)

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Strickland; mount, 13,818 feet, lat. $61^{\circ} 14' 29''$, long. $140^{\circ} 45' 14''$, St. Elias mountains, Yukon.

After Inspector Darcy Edward Strickland, R.N.W. Mounted Police; joined 1891; died 1908; Yukon pioneer.

Swan lake. See Pembina.

Sylvan; pass, between Joffre creek, tributary to Palliser river and White river, B.C.

Descriptive name suggested by W. D. Wilcox in 1901.

Synge; mount, 9,700 feet, lat. $51^{\circ} 48\frac{1}{2}'$, long. $116^{\circ} 47'$, Rocky Mountains, Alberta and B.C.

After Capt. M. H. Synge, R.E., who, in 1852, prepared a map showing the transcontinental railway route across the Rocky mountains now followed by the Canadian Pacific Ry.

T

Terrapin; mount, 9,600 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 53'$, long. $115^{\circ} 37'$, Alberta and B.C.

From resemblance to a turtle.

Tête (Roche); a mountain, 7,932 feet, lat. $52^{\circ} 54'$, long. $118^{\circ} 34'$, Yellowhead pass, Alberta and B.C.

Suggested by Tête Jaune, French for Yellowhead, nickname of trapper who used to cache his furs west of the summit of the pass called after him.

The Cleaver; a mountain, lat. $50^{\circ} 26'$, long. $116^{\circ} 33'$, Kootenay district, B.C.

Descriptive.

The Marshal; mountain, 10,465 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 53'$, long. $115^{\circ} 41'$, Mitchell river, B.C.

Descriptive.

The Royal Group; mountains, west of Kananaskis pass, B.C.

The Towers; mountain, 9,337 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 53'$, long. $115^{\circ} 36'$, Alberta and B.C.

Descriptive.

Thumb mountain. - See Hammond.

Trapnarrows; lake, east of lake Nipigon, near headwaters of Namewaminikan river, Thunder Bay district, Ont.

There is diabase or trap at the narrows of the lake; elsewhere the rock is granite.

Trapper; peak, 9,790 feet, lat. $51^{\circ} 41'$, long. $116^{\circ} 43'$, Alberta and B.C.

Trout lake. See Embury.

Trout river. See Rosiers.

Tumbling; glacier and creek, tributary to Ochre creek, Vermilion river, about lat. $51^{\circ} 10'$, long. $116^{\circ} 12'$, Kootenay district, B.C. (Not Evelyn.)

Tupper; river, flowing into Pouce-Coupé river in Tp. 77-14-6, Peace River district, B.C. (Not South branch of Pouce-Coupé.)

After Frank Tupper, B.C.L.S., who surveyed in the vicinity.

Turgeon; river, Harricanaw river, Que. and Ont. (Not West branch of Harricanaw.)

After Hon. Adélard Turgeon, Minister of Lands and Forests, Que.

Turner; mount, 9,230 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 51'$, long. $115^{\circ} 29'$, Alberta.

After Lieut. Gen. Sir R. E. W. Turner, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., commanding Canadian forces in British isles.

Turnor; lake, at headwaters of Churchill river, Sask.

After Philip Turnor, who surveyed lake Athabaska in 1791.

Two Mountains; lake of, expansion of Ottawa river, Que. French usage: lac des Deux-Montagnes.

After two conspicuous mountains.

Tyrwhitt; mount, 9,428 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 35'$, long. $115^{\circ} 01'$, Alberta and B.C.

After Rear Admiral Sir R. Y. Tyrwhitt, leader of destroyer flotillas during the war.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

U

Ulverton; river, tributary to St. Francis river, near Ulverton, Drummond county, Que.
After the village.

Utikuma; lake, river and Indian reserve, north of Lesser Slave lake, Alberta. (Not Atikamek nor Whitefish.)

Indian name meaning "whitefish."

V

Vavasour; mount, 9,300 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 46'$, long. $115^{\circ} 27'$, White Man pass, Alberta.

Lt. M. Vavasour, R.E., and Lt. H. J. Warre, aide-de-camp to the commander of forces in Canada, crossed the Rockies by "the most southern British pass," in 1845, on a military mission. (Oregon Historical Society Report, Vol. X, 1909.)

Vents (baie des). See Vin.

Victor; creek, tributary to Dip creek in lat. $62^{\circ} 38'$, long. $138^{\circ} 50'$, Yukon.

Vimy; peak, lat. $49^{\circ} 02'$, long. $113^{\circ} 51'$ and brook, Waterton lakes, Alberta. (Not Sheep mountain nor mount Wilson.)

After town and ridge in France.

Vin (baie du) (rivière du) (île du); bay, river and island, Miramichi bay, Northumberland county, N.B. (Not baie des Ouines, Beduin island, bay du Vin, baie des Vents, baie des Winds, Betty Wind, Bettaouin, nor Vin bay.)

Origin uncertain; the form, baie des Ouines, is found in a document dated 1760; Des Barres chart, 1777, shows Beduin island; a map of 1826 shows Bay du Vin island and Bay du Vin river; neither map names the bay; later maps generally make the word Vin part of the name.

W

Waddington; mount, 8,700 feet, lat. $52^{\circ} 48'$, long. $118^{\circ} 31'$, Rocky mountains, B.C.

After Alfred Waddington, British Columbia pioneer, who, in 1868, advocated a trans-continental railway through Yellowhead pass; died, 1872.

Wah-Tay-Beg lake and river. See Watabeag.

Walsh; mount, 14,498 feet, lat. $61^{\circ} 00'$, long. $140^{\circ} 00'$, St. Elias mountains, Yukon.

After Supt. James Morro Walsh; joined R.N.W. Mounted Police 1873, resigned 1883; Yukon pioneer.

Wapitagan; island, point, harbour and strait, gulf of St. Lawrence, Saguenay county, Que. (Not Ouapitougan, Ouapitagone nor Wapitagon.)

Waputik; peak, 8,977 feet, lat. $51^{\circ} 30'$, long. $116^{\circ} 19'$, Alberta.

Stoney Indian for "white goat."

Warre; mount, 9,000 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 47'$, long. $115^{\circ} 27'$, White Man pass, Alberta.

See Vavasour.

Warrior; mount, 9,400 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 34'$, long. $115^{\circ} 15'$, Palliser river, B.C.

After cruiser in Jutland battle, 31st May, 1916.

Watabeag; lake and river, Black river, Abitibi river, Timiskaming district, Ont. (Not Wateibig, Wataybeag, Watahbeag nor Wah-Tay-Beg.)

Watson; mount, 9,500 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 53'$, long. $115^{\circ} 43'$, Mitchell river, B.C.

After Maj. Gen. Sir D. Watson, K.C.B., C.M.G.

Wasekamio; lake, at headwaters of Churchill river, Sask.

Cree Indian name meaning "clearwater."

Watopeka; lake, Dudswell and St. Camille townships, Wolfe county, and Stoke township, Richmond county; also river flowing from lake into St. Francis river, Richmond county, Que. (Not Wattopeka, Wattopekah, Wattapikaw, nor Wattapicah.)

The above decision confines the name of the river to the north branch; the name of the south branch is Stoke.

Watopeka lake. See Windsor.

Watopeka river. See Stoke.

Weir; river, tributary to Nelson river from northwest, Man. (Not Kesamachiskun nor Airhole.)
Translation of Indian name.

West branch of Harricanaw river. See Turgeon.

West branch of North fork of North Saskatchewan river. See Alexandra.

West branch of Whitemouth river. See St. Labre.

West Hawk; lake, Tp. 9-17-E., Man. (Not Hawk.)

Whitefish lake. See Utikuma.

White Man; mount, 9,768 feet, lat. $50^{\circ} 45'$, long. $115^{\circ} 29'$, south of White Man pass, Alberta and B.C.

After name of the pass, which is translation of Indian name.

Wintering; lake, west of Long lake, Thunder Bay district, Ont.

Wintering place of exploratory parties.

Wilson, mount. See Vimy.

Winds (baie des). See Vin.

Windsor; lake and brook, Watopeka river, Windsor township, Richmond county, Que. (Not Watopeka lake.)

Winikapau river. See Hamilton.

Wolverine; pass, between Vermilion river and Beaverfoot river, Kootenay district, B.C.

Woman river. See Patten.

Wood; mount, 15,885 feet, lat. $61^{\circ} 13' 56''$, long. $140^{\circ} 30' 37''$, St. Elias mountains, Yukon.

After Commissioner Zachary Taylor Wood, R.N.W. Mounted Police; joined 1885; died, 1915; Yukon pioneer.

Wulfsohn bay. See Lang.

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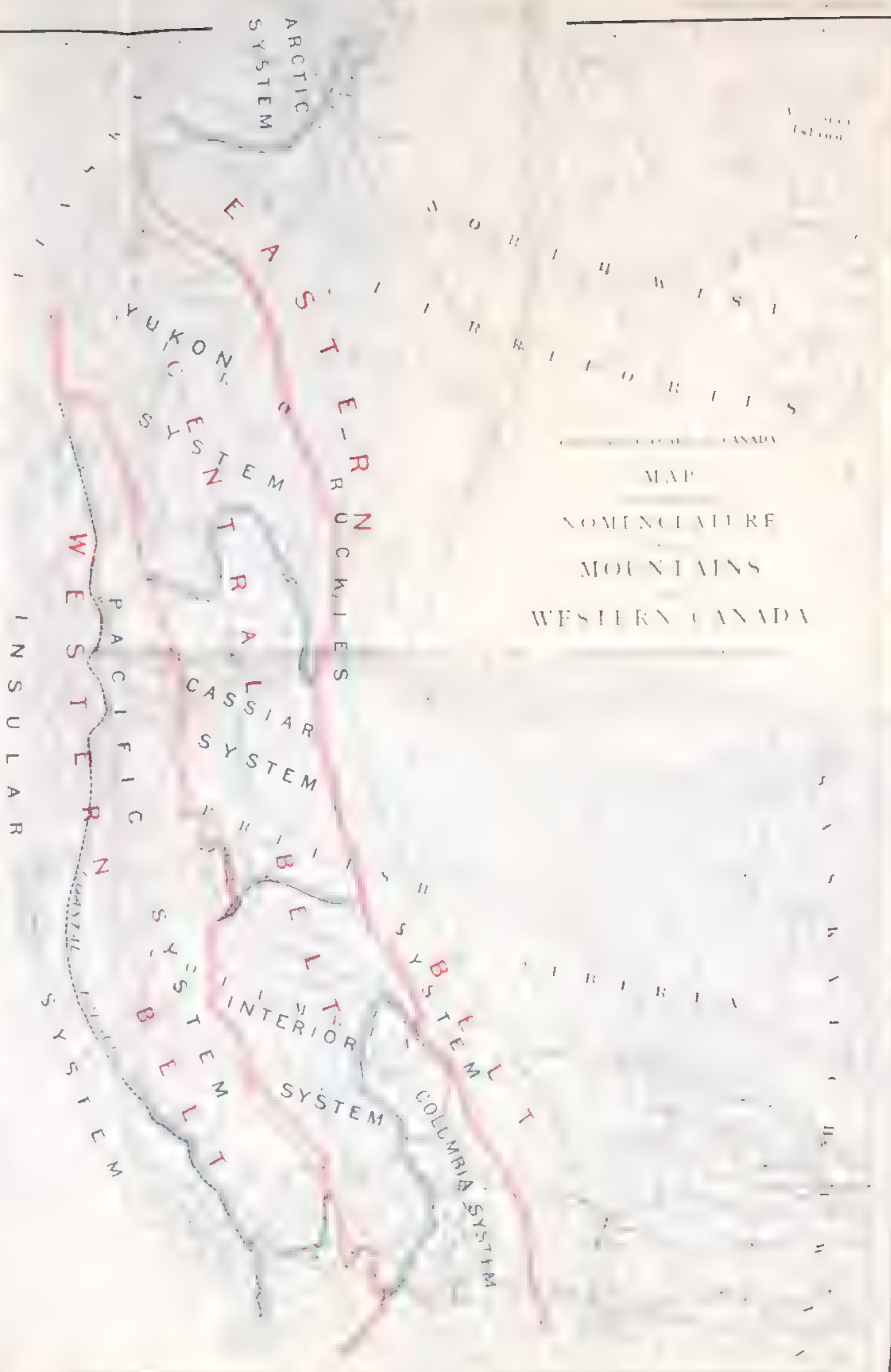
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NOMENCLATURE
MOUNTAINS
WESTERN CANADA

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APPENDIX A

NOMENCLATURE OF THE MOUNTAINS OF WESTERN CANADA

To secure uniformity in practice the following scheme of nomenclature of the mountain masses of Western Canada has been adopted by the Geographic Board of Canada:—

1—Cordilleras of Canada

The whole vast congeries of mountains, roughly paralleling the Pacific coast of the Dominion, from the United States boundary on the south to the Arctic Ocean on the north, and forming the northern portion of the continental backbone, shall be known as the Cordilleras of Canada.

2—Belts

The Cordilleras are divided into three main broad bands, which shall be known as the Eastern belt, the Central belt, and the Western belt, respectively.

3—Systems

Each belt is divided into systems.

The Eastern belt shall include the Rockies system and, tentatively, the Arctic system of Alaska, a portion of which seems to enter Canada.

The Central belt, which is distinctive, in that it embraces within its limits a series of elevated and deeply trenched plateaus as well as mountainous areas, is divided into four systems, viz., the Columbia system, the Interior system, the Cassiar system and the Yukon system.

The Western belt shall include the Pacific system, lying between the Central belt and the Coastal trench which traverses the depression indicated by the strait of Georgia, Queen Charlotte sound, Hecate strait, Lynn canal, Chilkat river, etc., and the Insular system, lying to the west of the Coastal trench.

4—Mountains or Plateaus

Each system is divided into chains which shall each have a territorial designation followed by the term mountains. The undissected high table lands of the Central belt shall each have a territorial designation followed by the term plateau.

The Rockies system shall include the Rocky mountains, the Mackenzie mountains and the Franklin mountains; the Arctic system shall include the Richardson mountains; the Columbia system shall include the Selkirk mountains, the Monashee mountains and the Cariboo mountains; the Interior system shall include the Fraser and Nechako plateaus and un-named mountains and plateaus; the Cassiar system shall include the Babine mountains, the Stikine mountains, and un-named mountains; the Yukon system shall include the Yukon plateaus and various isolated ranges and mountains, including table lands on the drainage basin of the Liard river; the Pacific system shall include the Cascade mountains, the Coast mountains, the Bulkley mountains and

un-named mountains; the Insular system shall include the Vancouver Island mountains, the Queen Charlotte mountains and the St. Elias mountains (in part).

5—Ranges, Groups or Plateaus

Mountains are divided into ranges or groups, ranges being elevations forming a line of summits, and groups being clusters of elevations not readily classified as ranges. Plateaus are divided into individual units, controlled by general elevation or outlined by other distinctive features.

6—Individual Features

Individual features shall be designated as mount, mountain, peak or ridge.

The above classification follows, as closely as possible, consistently with uniformity, the nomenclature adopted by Dr. G. M. Dawson, the pioneer in British Columbia geology, who, in 1879, announced the possibility of a natural division of the mountains between the 49th and 55th parallels of latitude into three broad belts paralleling the coast. It also covers the work of later geologists who have worked in the Cordilleras.

Further exploration and study of the mountains may necessitate minor changes in the classification, and some of the names may be replaced by better designations, but it is obvious that the scheme is open to modification without loss of general character.

Articles dealing with the nomenclature of the Cordilleras that may be consulted include the following:—

Descriptive Sketch of the Physical Geography and Geology of the Dominion of Canada by A. R. C. Selwyn and G. M. Dawson, 1884. (Geological Survey of Canada.)

The Physical Geography and Geology of Canada by G. M. Dawson, in the Handbook of Canada. Issued by the Publication Committee of the Local Executive of the British Association, Toronto, 1897.

North American Cordillera by R. A. Daly, 1912. (Geological Survey of Canada.)

An Outline of the Physical Geography of Canada by D. B. Dowling. (Appendix to the 13th Annual Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, 1914.)

The scheme of classification adopted is illustrated on the annexed map and amplified in the table appended to the map.

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MAP
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
showing the division of the
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
into the
PROVISIONAL DISTRICTS
of
MACKENZIE, KEEWATIN AND FRANKLIN

Scale 1:12500000 or 197.3 Miles to 1 Inch



APPENDIX B

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES INTO THE PROVISIONAL DISTRICTS OF MACKENZIE, KEEWATIN AND FRANKLIN

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

SATURDAY, the 16th day of March, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas the provisional districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabaska were created by order in council of 8th May, 1882, for the convenience of settlers and for postal purposes; the provisional districts of Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie and Yukon were created by order in council of 2nd October, 1895, and the boundaries of the said districts and of the provisional district of Keewatin were further defined by order in council of 18th December, 1897:—

And Whereas by subsequent legislation a portion of the said districts was taken to form the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and the Yukon Territory and another portion was annexed to the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

And Whereas the Northwest Territories, consisting of the provisional districts of Mackenzie and Franklin, and portions of the provisional districts of Yukon, Keewatin and Ungava, were defined by the Act 4-5 Edward VII, Chapter 27, consolidated as Chapter 62, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906.

And Whereas it is considered that a revision of the provisional districts is expedient and that their boundaries should be made coterminous with those of the provinces;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The above mentioned order in council of 18th December, 1897, is hereby cancelled.

The Northwest Territories are hereby divided into three provisional districts, namely, Mackenzie, Keewatin, and Franklin, according to the description and map annexed hereto.

This order in council shall come not into force until the first day of January, 1920.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROVISIONAL DISTRICTS OF MACKENZIE,
KEEWATIN AND FRANKLIN TO ACCOMPANY THE REPORT
OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL, DATED MARCH 14,
1918.

The provisional district of Mackenzie bound on the west by the Yukon Territory; on the south by the parallel of the sixtieth degree of north latitude; on the east by the second meridian in the system of Dominion Land surveys as the same may be hereafter defined in accordance with the said system, and on the north by the continental shore of the Arctic ocean.

The provisional district of Keewatin bound as follows:—

Commencing at the point where the second meridian in the system of Dominion Land surveys as the same may be hereafter defined in accordance with the said system intersects the continental shore of the Arctic ocean, thence easterly along the said shore to the most northerly point of Spence bay, between Franklin isthmus and Boothia peninsula; thence northeasterly in a straight line across Boothia isthmus to the most southwesterly point of Lord Mayor bay in the gulf of Boothia; thence southeasterly along the shore of the said gulf to the most southerly point thereof; thence southerly in a straight line across Rae isthmus to the most northwesterly point of Repulse bay; thence southeasterly along the middle of Repulse bay to Frozen straight; thence southerly along the middle line of Frozen straight to Fox channel; thence southeasterly in a straight line to the most northerly point of cape Wolstenholme in the province of Quebec; thence southerly following the eastern shore of Hudson bay to James bay; thence southerly following the eastern shore of James bay to the point where it is intersected by the boundary between the provinces of Quebec and Ontario; thence northerly following the western shore of James bay to Hudson bay; thence westerly following the southern shore of Hudson bay to the point where it is intersected by the boundary between the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba; thence northwesterly following the southern shore of Hudson bay to the point where it is intersected by the parallel of the sixtieth degree of north latitude; thence westerly along the said parallel to the second meridian in the system of Dominion Land surveys as the same may be hereafter defined in accordance with the said system; thence northerly along the said meridian to the point of beginning.

The provisional district of Franklin consisting of that portion of the Northwest Territories not included in the provisional districts of Mackenzie and Keewatin.